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Prime Minister Meets Secretary-General

MR. DAG HAMMARSKJOLD, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, paid a six-day visit to the South Africa in January to comply with terms of a Security Council resolution last year. The main object of his visit was to hold discussions with the Prime Minister, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd.

The Prime Minister afterwards stated that the discussions were frank, constructive and helpful. These talks did not, however, imply recognition by the Union Government of the United Nations authority over South African domestic affairs.

On his side, the Secretary-General elaborated his views and suggestions on questions within his mandate. This exchange of views was welcomed by both men.

The talks dealt with South Africa's international relations, her interest in the United Nations and her relations with other States, as well as misunderstandings of the Union's policies which tend to militate against harmonious relations and the manner in which these difficulties might be overcome.

TALKS WITH LEADERS

Mr. Hammarskjold was assisted in seeing whatever and talking to whomever he wanted to. In Cape Town, the Secretary-General met all the members of the Union Council of Coloured Affairs. He was also a guest of Mr. P. O. Sauer, Minister of Lands, on a tour of the Cape Peninsula and the wine producing districts.

He then visited Pondoland in the Transkei, where he held talks with Paramount Chief Botha Sigcau, Chairman of the Transkeian Territorial Authority, and the eight other chiefs of the Executive Council.

In Pretoria, Mr. Hammarskjold talked with prominent churchmen and Bantu leaders. He visited a gold mine near Johannesburg where he met leaders of mining, commerce and industry. He also made a tour of Bantu slum-clearance and housing development projects.

The Secretary-General was accompanied on his visit to South Africa by Mr. Heinrich R. Wieschoff, deputy to the Under Secretary for Political and Security Council Affairs—and an expert on African affairs, and Mr. Wilhelm Wachtmeister and Mr. William Ranallo, personal aides.

The Cabinet will invite Mr. Hammarskjold to visit the Union again at an appropriate time in the future in order that the present contact may be continued.



Dr. Verwoerd (left), welcoming Mr. Dag Hammarskjold on the steps of the Union Buildings in Pretoria, when the Secretary-General arrived for the first of a series of talks.



Not-So-Dumb Jumbos

FIVE elephants, which recently got out of their game reserve by crossing a river, delighted the children of Komatipoort by accepting daily offerings of fruit tossed across the town fence.

Personal

SENATE PRESIDENT

SENATOR J. F. (TOM) NAUDE, a former Speaker of the House of Assembly and up to recently Minister of the Interior, was unanimously elected President of the new 54-member Senate at the fourth session of the 12th Union Parliament.

Mr. Naudé's nomination as a senator ends a record of unbroken representation in the House of Assembly for a single constituency. He entered Parliament as its youngest member in 1919 as the representative for Pietersburg, Northern Transvaal, a position he has filled for 41 years. In terms of the Republic of South Africa Bill, Mr. Naudé will be the Acting State President if the President is unable to perform his duties.



Mr. J. F. Naudé

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

MR. HENNING JOHANNES KLOPPER, has been elected as the Speaker of the House of Assembly in succession to Mr. J. H. Conradie, Q.C., who has been appointed Judge President of South West Africa. Mr. Klopper, Member of Parliament for Vrededorst (Orange Free State) since 1943, was the Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees since 1957. He will be succeeded in this capacity by PROF. A. I. MALAN, Member of Parliament for Hercules (Pretoria).

HERALD TRIBUNE FORUM WINNER

GRAHAM MacINTOSH, South African winner of the international essay contest sponsored by the New York Herald Tribune, arrived in New York at the end of December 1960. He will spend three months in the United States, live with American families and take part in the New York Herald Tribune Forum. A lecture tour of schools has also been arranged for him and he will participate in television debates.

DELEGATE TO CONFERENCE

MR. A. P. VENTER, Member of the Executive Council of the Cape Provincial Administration, has been delegated by the Administration to attend an international conference on local government to be held in Washington during June 1961. He will be accompanied by MR. ERIC TINDALE of the Provincial Administration.

RAILWAYS

MR. VICTOR PISTORIUS, South African Railways' Representative and Regional Manager of the South African Airways in the United States, is on home leave. He will be back in New York on June 16.

MOUNT SINAI SURGERY CHIEF

DR. ALLEN E. KARK, chairman of the surgery department of the University of Natal in Durban, has been appointed director of the surgery department at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York. After his arrival in March, he will tour American surgical installations before taking the post in the summer. He is a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons and member of the Royal College of Medicine.

VISITING PROFESSOR OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

PROFESSOR H. KRAUSE of the Department of English, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, S.D., has been appointed visiting professor of American literature at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. He will lecture at the University from February to June, and will then go to the University of Natal at Durban and Pietermaritzburg, for six months.

SOUTH AFRICAN COMPOSER

The well-known South African composer, STEFANS GROVE, has returned to the Union from the United States where he was a senior lecturer at the Peabody Institute in Baltimore. Mr. Grové will be in the Union for about a year. He will lecture for six months in the department of music of the University of Potchefstroom and for six months in the University of Cape Town's College of Music. Mr. Grové will return to America late this year.

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United States: Information Service of South Africa, 655 Madison Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.

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Editor: J. H. du Plessis Asst. Editor: K. S. Jarratt

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New Consul-General

MR. HENRY POWELL MARTIN, who is assuming the position of Consul-General in New York in February, was born in Natal in 1919. He was educated in Durban and was graduated from the University of Natal.

Before joining the South African Department of External Affairs, he served with the South African forces during World War II in North Africa, where he was taken prisoner. His three years in captivity were spent in prisoner-of-war camps in Italy, Germany and Poland.

In 1946, Mr. Martin joined the Union's foreign service and was posted to the first South African Legation in Brussels when it was reopened after the war. Two years later, he was transferred to New York as Vice-Consul and, in 1951, he joined the Legation in Stockholm where he served for six years.

Mr. Martin returned to Pretoria in 1957 to head the International Organisation Section of the Department of External Affairs and was appointed a year later to a post on the Permanent Delegation of South Africa to the United Nations. He has represented the Union as a delegate to the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth sessions of the U.N. General Assembly.

The new Consul-General is a keen ornithologist and a music lover. He and Mrs. Martin have four children, a girl born in Stockholm and three boys, all born in New York City.



Mr. T. J. Endemann (left), who is leaving New York in February after three and a half years as the Union's Consul-General, hands over his duties to Mr. Henry Martin, the new Consul-General.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

MR. A. B. F. BURGER, Counsellor at the Embassy in Washington, has been appointed as South African Ambassador to Brussels. He succeeds Mr. Jan R. Jordaan, who is the new Ambassador in Paris.

MR. A. G. DUNN, First Secretary in Washington, has been promoted to Counsellor. The new First Secretary will be Mr. P. H. J. J. van Vuuren, at present serving at South Africa House, London.

NEW YORK

Mr. K. E. Pakendorf, of the Department of External Affairs, Pretoria, has been appointed as Counsellor in the Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

MR. P. H. VILJOEN, Vice-Consul in New York for the past four years, has been transferred to the South African Embassy in Athens, Greece, as Second Secretary. He is at present on home leave. Mr. G. Bezuidenhout, due to arrive in June from Pretoria, will be the new Vice-Consul.

OTTAWA

DR. C. B. H. FINCHAM, of the South African High Commissioner's office in Ottawa, has been appointed as Consul-General in Luanda, Angola. Mr. P. R. Killen, Second Secretary in the Department of External Affairs, Pretoria, will succeed him.

AIRWAYS

MR. VINCENT P. HARRISON, has recently been appointed as Sales Manager in the United States for the South African Airways, with headquarters in New York.

Mr. Endemann Leaves

AFTER more than three and a half years as Consul-General in New York, Mr. Johannes T. Endemann has been transferred to the Head Office of the Department of External Affairs. He terminates his duties in the United States early in February and is returning to the Union to take up the post of Chief of Protocol in Pretoria.

Mr. Endemann was born in the Northern Transvaal in 1914, the son of one of the first missionaries to enter the area under the auspices of the German Missionary Society. He was educated at the University of Pretoria and the University of South Africa.

In 1934, he joined the Department of External Affairs, becoming one of the first group of foreign service officers to represent the Union abroad. Mr. Endemann was posted in Germany until 1939. At the outbreak of the war, he was transferred to Sweden, where he remained for eight years.

He was recalled to South Africa in 1947 for a well-earned tour of duty in Pretoria after his thirteen years abroad. Subsequent positions in Ottawa and Rome followed, before his appointment to New York in 1957.

While in Stockholm, Mr. Endemann married the former Miss Elsa Mallander. The couple have three sons, the eldest of whom is a student at Princeton University. Mr. Endemann enjoys skiing, swimming and tennis and is looking forward to having more time for photography.

Prime Role for Republic's President

THE REPUBLIC of South Africa will be governed in the same manner as the Union, with only one significant exception, when the Republic of South Africa Bill, published in December, is passed by Parliament. All previous legislation, including the retention of the Union's present national flag and the entrenched equality of English and Afrikaans as the official languages, will remain in force when the country moves smoothly into its new constitutional position on May 31, this year.

The major exception, proposed by the Bill, is the change in status of the Head of State from the current Governor-General to a State President. This President will be chosen by an electoral college of the members of both the House of Assembly and the Senate in joint session. He will hold office for a term of seven years and will not ordinarily be eligible for re-election.

SUCCESSION OF OFFICE

The State President must be a white South African citizen, at least thirty years old, who has lived in the republic for five years or more. Nominations for the office will be voted on by secret ballot of Parliament, presided over by the Chief Justice or a Judge of Appeal. In the event that none of the candidates receives a majority, the one with the smallest number of votes will be eliminated and the balloting taken over until a President has been elected. Where there is only one nominee, the vote shall be taken by acclamation.

Provision is made in the Bill for the succession of responsibility for the duties of the State President if he should be unable to act. In such cases, the President of the Senate will assume the chief executive post as Acting President. If, by chance, he too is not able to serve, the post will fall to the Speaker of the House of Assembly.

PRESIDENT'S FUNCTIONS

The powers of the President, acting on his own, are the appointment of diplomatic representatives, the conferring of honors, and, subject to provisions of law, appointments to any other posts he may deem necessary. He will also be the Commander-in-Chief of the South African Defense Forces.

The present functions of the Governor-General-in-Council will be assumed by the State President-in-Council. This body will be charged with the responsibility of confirming declarations of war and treaties of peace as well as any other international treaties, conventions or agreements entered into by the Republic. In such cases, the President will be the signatory officer. Proclamation of a state of emergency or martial law will also be made by the President-in-Council, subject to review by Parliament.

A President will be permitted to resign from office. The Bill also provides a method for Parliament to remove a President if charges of misconduct or gross inability to fulfill his duties can be substantiated.

At present, the Bill is under consideration by a joint select committee of both Houses of Parliament, composed of members of all parties in proportion to their strength. The committee is at liberty to scrutinize the Bill and to submit any improvements it deems advisable.

SOUTH AFRICA'S FLAG

BECAUSE of past interest expressed in the Union flag which will be preserved as the flag of the new Republic, the official description of the national flag of South Africa is reprinted here:

"The National Flag of the Republic shall be a flag consisting of three horizontal stripes of equal width from top to bottom, orange, white and blue, on which there shall appear—

- (a) in the centre of the white stripe, the old flag of the Orange Free State hanging vertically and spread in full; and
- (b) on opposite sides and adjoining the said old flag—
 - (i) the Union Jack horizontally spread in full towards the pole; and
 - (ii) the old Transvaal Vierkleur horizontally spread in full away from the pole.



"The flags referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) . . . shall all be of the same size and of a shape proportionally the same as that of the National Flag, the width of each of such flags shall be equal to one-third of the width of the white stripe on the National Flag, and the flags referred to in paragraph (b) . . . shall be equidistant from the margins of the said white stripe."

Cabinet Changes Considered

PLANS to reconstruct the Cabinet were mentioned by the Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd, in January. The creation of two new Departments—Immigration and Coloured Affairs—has already been submitted for the consideration of Parliament, and two new Ministers will have to be appointed to head them.

Dr. Verwoerd will not immediately fill the post of Minister of the Interior, recently vacated when Mr. Tom Naudé resigned to become President of the Senate. Sen. Jan de Klerk, Minister of Labour and Mines, will take over the responsibility for the Interior portfolio in the absence of a Minister.

There were various reasons why the appointment should be deferred, said Dr. Verwoerd. One of these was that the new President of the Republic would have to exercise his prerogative to nominate a Prime Minister. That would provide an opportunity to reconstitute the Cabinet "in the light of the requirements of the new period ahead."

A Precious Heritage: Press Freedom

With so much recent emphasis in the United Nations on press freedom, it is interesting to note that the history of a free press in South Africa is one which goes back more than 130 years.

The press in South Africa, with a daily circulation of more than 840,000 — circulation of weeklies adds up to another 950,000 — maintains its independence in accordance with the best Western tradition. Editors do voluntarily limit items which would not be in the public interest to print (military positions in war-time, etc.), and the publication of obscene or pornographic literature is limited by the Government (as it is, indeed, by the United States Government). It is also illegal to print outright Communist propaganda in the Union. But there are no obstacles to the free flow of legitimate news and information. The South African press has an independent status and fully exercises it.

The principle of press freedom was established by Thomas Pringle, a Scottish immigrant who came to the Cape in 1820, intending to start a journal to supplement the "Government Gazette." But the Governor of the Colony, Lord Charles Henry Somerset, had other ideas and prohibited the venture.

Pringle was not the only advocate of free journalism at the Cape. George Greig, another immigrant and a printer by trade, applied for permission to issue "The South African Commercial Advertiser," a weekly newspaper of trade items, with emphasis on shipping news, rates of exchange and advertisements. Lord Somerset was no more receptive to this than he had been towards Pringle; his formula was the systematic prohibition of all journals other than the one issued under his direct control.

A man of otherwise liberal tendencies (he had avowed his opposition to slavery), Lord Somerset was the product of the late 18th century Tory governments — an old-fashioned, paternalistic aristocrat. He expected to confer favors on his charges, not to grant them "innate rights." So it was that, when Pringle and later Greig petitioned to begin publishing in Cape Town,

John Fairbairn, fighter for press freedom at the Cape.



Lord Charles Henry Somerset, Governor of the Cape from 1814 to 1826, lost the battle to preserve administrative censorship of the press.

the Governor was careful to prevent the matter from coming to the attention of the British government and attempted to forestall them with threats, delays and deception.

In 1735, the American printer, John Peter Zenger, had been acquitted of charges of seditious libel drawn up against him by New York's Governor William Cosby in a trial that stirred the imagination of the public and helped to preserve the incipient American press from further meddling by the colonial administration. After a brilliant defence by the Philadelphia lawyer Andrew Hamilton, Zenger was released by a jury composed mostly of Dutch merchants.

Unlike the colony of New York, where press freedom had been established through the courts in the famous Zenger-Hamilton trial, the Cape colonists had no judicial authority from which to seek redress. Pringle and Greig were forced to appeal to the Secretary of State for Colonies in London.

Through the intervention of the Secretary, the requests were eventually granted. Pringle, with his friend and collaborator John Fairbairn, and Greig began publishing.

This was only the beginning of the battle for a free press in South Africa, as intervention by the Governor continued for some time. Restrained criticism of the colonial administration in Greig's "Commercial Advertiser" resulted in the confiscation of his press and in his own banishment. With the help of both Pringle and Fairbairn, he pulled off impressions by hand from his press-less type settings, giving a full account of the "Facts" involved in the suspension of his paper.

Pringle's struggles with the Governor completely exhausted his finances and he returned to England. But he lived to see the "Commercial Advertiser" with Fairbairn as editor, re-suscitated in 1829, under a proper press law.

Thus Thomas Pringle may be classed as a sort of "Peter Zenger" of South Africa who will be remembered as the pioneer protagonist of the principle of press freedom which South African journalists enjoy today.

RAND SAND

A NEW USE for mine dump sand has been proposed by the S.A. Road Federation. If present plans go through, it will be used to construct expressways, crisscrossing through southern Transvaal and serving the Bantu and industrial areas. Mine dump sand, one of the Reef's natural assets, is tailor-made for use in building and heavy-duty roads. All the bricks in one of Johannesburg's largest buildings, Vacuum House, are made of mine sand.

Jingle Plugs Money Changeover

THE SINGING rage of South Africa nowadays is that lovable little creature, "Decimal Dan." During every hour of the day, good old Dan plugs away on a constant theme. He is the proud offspring of the Decimalization Board and his one purpose in life is to blare away at the population about the changeover to the Rand-cent system on February 14th.

The tune of Dan's message is a catchy rock-and-roll melody, just perfect for singing in the bath tub. But his lyrics are aimed at helping 15,000,000 South African residents to understand and remember the new system of coinage. The ditty is slipped in everywhere over the South African Broadcasting Corporation's programming—on quiz shows, newscasts, disc jockeys' broadcasts and even on women's programs. The result is that Decimal Dan has become a household word throughout the nation.

Dan sings his way from one to ten cents, giving the sterling equivalent for each:

Decimal Dan, the Rand-cent man,
Gives you cents for pennies whenever he can,
One cent for a penny,
And two for two,
And two-and-a-half for a ticky (a three-penny coin).

The refrain, inserted between each of the four verses, is:

Notes and silver remain the same.
Remember, it's just a change in their name.

In the drive by the Decimalization Board to make the change as smooth as possible, over three million pamphlets, posters and handbills have been distributed. But Decimal Dan is the star of the show.

FERTILIZER FACTORY

THE UREA plant at Modderfontein Dynamite Factory, near Johannesburg, which started production recently, will manufacture a tenth of the present world output—an estimated 1,500,000 tons annually. About 60 per cent of the output is used in agriculture and the balance in industry.

Urea, the most concentrated form of solid nitrogen (46 per cent) for agricultural use, is important as a fertilizer and in supplementary stock feeding. Of the \$28,000,000 capital costs of the Modderfontein plant, almost \$17,000,000 was spent in the Union.

State of the Economy

AN IMPORTANT announcement on Government plans for expanding the South African economy was made by the Prime Minister, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, during December. The plans include: the expansion of the domestic market; increasing the productive capacity of public enterprise and government departments; appropriate taxation and budgetary policy; measures to combat capital outflow; and the promotion of exports.

Dr. Verwoerd first dealt with the general state of the economy. The economic revival, he said, which began in the middle of 1959 continued during 1960. However, a measure of under-utilization of productive capacity still prevailed and a much more rapid rate of expansion was justified by the available productive resources of the country. "Moreover an acceleration of development is essential for the implementation of the Government's policy to increase the standard of living of the lower income groups of the population as rapidly as possible."

DOMESTIC MARKET

The Prime Minister emphasized the importance of expanding the domestic market. Increased turnover would reduce production costs and enable manufacturers to find new markets outside the Union, he said. To achieve this, raising of the purchasing power of lower-paid employees and effective protection of local industries were necessary.

Dr. Verwoerd went on to discuss expansion in the public sector. The rich resources at the country's disposal, he said, and the fast-growing population required not only a rapid expansion of public services but also of public enterprises like ISCOR (steel), SASOL (oil-from-coal) and FOSCOR (fertilizer). The output of these enterprises would be confined to basic products as far as possible, leaving further processing of these products to private enterprise. Government investment should be regarded as complementary to, and not in competition with, private investment.

With regard to budgetary policy, Dr. Verwoerd stressed that, since private initiative is one of the most important pillars of the Union's economy, the budget will concentrate on the stimulation of private capital formation and investment in development.

The Prime Minister also discussed direct methods of increasing exports. He said the intensive promotion of export trade, now made possible by the Union's external trade representation, should enable South African industrialists to enter new markets. In addition, the Government was sending three special trade missions overseas in 1961 (see SCOPE, December 1960).

In discussing South Africa's reserves position, Dr. Verwoerd said he felt that the outflow of capital was due primarily to the fact that foreign investors have less faith in the general future of South Africa through a lack of understanding of the positive aspects of the Government's race policy. "I shall next year (1961) personally endeavor to bring about a better understanding in Europe of the special position of the Union, and I expect that every responsible South African will do likewise when he travels overseas or meets foreign visitors in the Union," the Prime Minister said.

Exchange Building Opens

TOP MEN from the world's greatest financial centers are in the Union for the February 6th opening of the new \$1,680,000-exchange hall on Hollard Street, Johannesburg. North American exchanges are represented by Mr. Keith Funston, president of the New York Stock Exchange, Mr. Edward T. McCormick, president of the American Stock Exchange and Mr. Eric D. Scott, chairman of the Toronto Stock Exchange. (See SCOPE, November 1960.)

The Johannesburg Exchange Building is the largest of its kind—above ground and with unsupported roof—in the world. The trading floor rises from the seventh to the ninth floor and is 100 feet long and 64 feet wide.

The hall is designed so that noise is kept to a minimum. The walls and ceiling are of sound-absorbent materials and special sash windows, imported from the U.S.A., help to reduce street noises. There are 125 telephones in the hall with coloured lights instead of bells. The lights are duplicated above the price boards so that brokers on the floor can see when someone is "ringing" them.

NEW CHASE HEAD OFFICE

The public can watch stockbrokers at work from the visitors' gallery overlooking the floor. The gallery has a large sliding window which is closed when the hostesses explain how the Exchange works. They then press a button which automatically opens the window, enabling the public to hear brokers buying and selling.

Aside from the offices of the Exchange itself, there is provision for office rentals to other firms. The new head office in South Africa of the Chase Manhattan Bank of South Africa, Ltd., was opened in the new building on January 4th. The South African bank is a full subsidiary of Chase Manhattan Bank, New York. The bank now has three branches in the Union. The managing director in South Africa is Mr. Frederick Robinson.



Electricians work feverishly to complete the automatic signalling devices in the trading hall before opening day.



The new Johannesburg Exchange Building.

Gold Production Up

THE RISING trend of gold output, mainly from the young Free State producers, contributed over \$50,400,000 more to the Union's foreign exchange reserves during 1960 than in 1959, according to figures of the Transvaal and Orange Free State Chamber of Mines.

Total production in 1960 was worth \$750,400,000, compared with the 1959 production of \$600,000,000. This represented a weight increase from 20,064,105 fine ounces in 1959 to an all-time record of 21,386,114 ounces produced last year.

A SIGNAL HONOR

THE UNION was recently singled out by the United States Department of State as the only nation on the African continent to be placed on a special "honor roll" of economically strong nations.

The list of eighteen nations, thirteen of which are in Western Europe, was compiled by the State Department in an effort to limit foreign aid and thereby stem the outflow of American gold reserves. In the South Pacific only Australia and New Zealand were cited, and Canada was the sole country in both North and South America to be so honored. Among its Asian neighbors, only Japan was considered strong enough economically to be included in the list.

South Africa has reason to be proud of being among the nations on such a distinguished roll call. Presence on the list represents for each of these nations a measure of national accomplishment of which it can be justly proud.

DOLLS OF BANTU

CHILDREN around the world play with dolls. Bantu dolls represent humans—they are just as much “babies” to their little owners as dolls in America. But their resemblance is symbolic rather than actual. Mostly, they have a cylindrical body and a round head, with representative hair. Arms and legs seldom appear and, when they do, they are merely suggestive strings of small beads. Necks are rarely indicated.

Playing with dolls is a very old Bantu custom and can in no way be attributed to Western influence. The Bantu attach tremendous importance to them and will actually run back into a burning hut to rescue them. They have an added significance in that Bantu believe that whatever befalls the doll will happen to its owner. For this reason, it is rare that a Bantu child will part with her doll and obtaining specimens, even for museums, is extremely difficult.

MAKING A DOLL

A little Bantu girl is taught by her mother that a doll must be treated like a child. She does not usually lend her toy to other children in the tribe. If another little girl wants to play with a doll, she must pay the owner for the privilege (current price: about 15¢). Needless to say, the borrower must exercise great care with her charge. If anything happens to the doll while out on loan, it may be taken as a sign that the first-born child of the owner will die, and the borrower must pay compensation for damage of up to \$6.00.

Since dolls are so well cared for, they last for several generations, being “willed” from mother to daughter or to a younger sister. The making of a new doll is attended by great ceremony. A typical doll-making among the Pedi and Tsonga peoples begins with cutting the stick for the doll’s body. The child’s

father selects a piece of light wood and carves it into the body. This the mother covers with cloth and adds beadwork arms and ornaments. Hair is made of string dipped in fat and red clay.

NAMESAKES

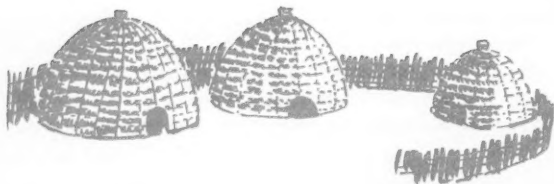
When the little girl notices that her mother is busy making a “monjana” or baby, she and her playmates start building a doll house. Not an ordinary doll house this, for it must be big enough to hold both the prospective “mother” and the little boy of the tribe that she chooses to be the “father” of the doll. The completed doll is handed over to the little couple amidst great joy, for they have “had a child.”

Naming a doll is also a significant occasion. A name may be chosen from among the members of either the owner’s family or that of her “husband.” (Sometimes, a name from both families will be given.) The person or persons thus honored must provide a goat to be slaughtered to celebrate the event. Receiving a doll is therefore an occasion for high festivity.

Not all Bantu children “get married” like those of the Pedi tribe. Sometimes, the little girl decides to name her “baby” after an aunt or a special friend. Both the child and her mother spend several days getting presents ready for the “godmother.” The little girl boils groundnuts and, with the help of her mother, brews beer. Then mother and daughter set out to the home of the godmother with the gifts.

THEIR SIGNIFICANCE

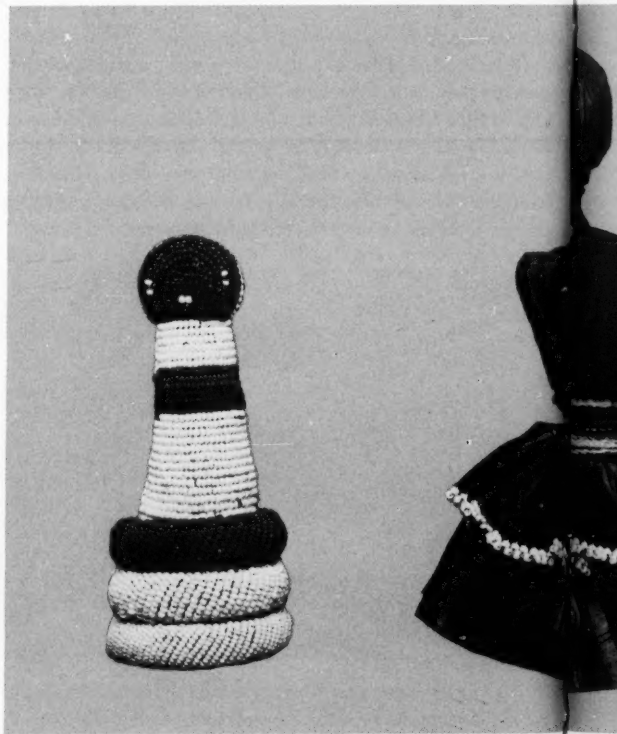
“I have chosen your name for my child,” the little girl says. “May I show my baby to you?” The godmother shows her joy



Right: Each of these dolls, once cradled lovingly in the arms of some little Bantu girl, has a personality all its own. The foot-tall stuffed doll at center is from the Northern Transvaal. Its body is covered in cloth dyed blue, except for the face. Red raffia strands bind the neck and waist, with a series of beige strands helping to hold up the colorful plaid skirt.

The two Ndebele dolls, also stuffed, are bound tightly in beadwork. The one at left (8 inches) has a lovely red head, with two eyes of white and blue beads and a white mouth. Strips of beads are (from neck downward) white, blue, maroon, and white, with a blue and two white rolls at the bottom.

The little “mother” doll (6 inches) has a black cloth face. A jaunty blue cap with a red crown and a single white trim sits on top of red hair. Her body is encased in a light blue “blanket” of beads, bordered in red and white. The baby riding pickaback is also wrapped in blue beadwork with red and white trim.



BAU CHILDREN

at having a namesake by drinking the beer and presenting the child with a gift, usually money or a chicken. The groundnuts are passed on to an aged couple who can have no more children of their own.

Among the Ovambos of South West Africa, the doll-naming custom is somewhat different. They also regard their dolls as babies and call them "ounana," meaning children. But dolls do not receive names until after the girl has been initiated into the tribe as a young woman. Then, not she, but rather her prospective bridegroom chooses a name for the doll. It is then regarded as their child and the doll's name will be given to their first-born.

Anthropologists are still concerned with determining the exact significance of Bantu dolls. It is known that they are used at scattered ritual ceremonies throughout Southern Africa to ensure fertility for their owners. But, whatever their significance in the society, it is clear that you will never come upon a Bantu doll dropped in the dust or tossed idly on a rubbish heap.



We are indebted for this information to Miss Tienie Jacobs-Venter, whose article on the subject appeared in the Spring 1960 issue of *FONTAIN*, a quarterly magazine devoted to art in Southern Africa. Illustrations of dolls on these pages are of examples in the Old Museum, Pretoria and the office of the S.A. Cultural Attaché in Washington, D.C.



Swazi dolls look much like the Zulu ones, but are constructed differently. This one is a bundle of reeds encased in a cylinder of well-curried plant fibres, nine inches high and half as wide. Beading in strips covers the body in blue, red and rose, and the hair is suggested by string attached at the top. There are no arms.



Above: These Matabele dolls are a bundle of reeds bound in tree bark fibres, so that some of the reeds are still visible. A small gourd serves as the head and arms are made of soft animal skin strips with bead fingers. Some of these dolls are decorated with bead belts and the one at bottom even has a hat, made of skin and held in place by the handle of the gourd and a string of beads.



This Zulu doll is made of a cylinder of soft wood, a foot high and almost 4 inches in diameter, covered in cloth and wrapped in bead ropes. There are fifteen bands, in varying colors of rose, white, black, red and green. Two bead strings suggest arms and sinew string hair is dyed ochre like the hair of the young girls. Decoration is added by copper rings and coins of the years 1873 and 1875.



Above: The body of this foot-high Ovambo doll, probably carved from currant-bush wood, is encased in beads. Metal, seed and ostrich-egg beads have been used, as well as ordinary glass ones. Note the ivory and mother-of-pearl buttons, used by Ovambo wives to denote the wealth of their husbands.

Achievements in Self-development

BANTU HOMELANDS are now being developed at a faster tempo and indications are that the target will even be exceeded during the next few years, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. D. C. de Wet Nel, stated recently.

The \$280,000,000 urban renewal project will be completed during the next two years, and already three-quarters of a million Bantu have been rehoused. Elimination of the slums had removed a threat to health and safety, replacing them by neat and orderly residential areas.

The large contribution made by the Bantu themselves greatly assisted in the development of their homelands. Land development and rehabilitation work, as well as the purchase of additional acreage, have been accomplished at a cost of about \$180,000,000 over the past twelve years. During this period the principle of development through self-activity was accepted by the Bantu and a spirit of confidence created.

Foundations thus laid by creative preparation and the establishment of Bantu Authorities created a channel for the Bantu themselves to play an increasing part in the various projects. The Promotion of Bantu Self Government Act of 1959, made possible a higher tempo of homeland development.

All seven Territorial Authorities—the apex of the self-government system—will function at the end of this year. Three of these are already in existence as well as 436 Community Authorities, and 33 Regional Authorities.

The main objective of the period 1948 to 1955 was soil and water conservation. Thousands of miles of fencing and grass strips were laid. Over 10,000 dams were built and irrigation projects, fibre cultivation and afforestation instituted.

In the past four years the achievements of the previous years have been doubled in almost every sphere. The annual program now envisages, for example, the building of 550 large and small dams, 20,000 acres under afforestation, a fibre program of 30,000 acres, and a hydro-electric installation in the Transkei.

Urban development is playing an important role to assist the social and economic advance of the Bantu homelands. Already 22 towns have been laid out and a similar number are being prepared. The present building program contemplates the completion of 6,000 houses a year in addition to schools and public buildings.

The Bantu Investment Corporation is playing an increasing role in the establishment of Bantu business enterprises, home industries and factories in these towns. Last year the Corporation granted loans to 60 Bantu undertakings. Especially in the commercial sphere, the Bantu advanced at a rapid rate with over 6,000 trading licenses issued.

In the field of human development, encouraging advances have been made. The three Bantu University Colleges and the University of South Africa jointly had 1,575 registered Bantu students in 1960. There are 7,039 Bantu schools served by 27,767 teachers and, at the 43 teachers' training institutions, 5,146 students have been registered. Three agricultural schools are operating in the Transkei, Ciskei and Northern Transvaal. Similar schools in Natal and Western Transvaal will be opened this year.



A Bantu radiographer preparing a patient for an X-ray examination at Baragwanath Hospital.

BETTER BANTU HOSPITALS

BANTU and other non-white medical practitioners and nurses are constantly being trained by the Transvaal Provincial Administration to fill the highest positions in hospitals in the service of their own people. There are already a number of Bantu doctors training as specialists at Baragwanath Hospital and Bantu teaching sisters are being trained to instruct other Bantu nurses.

As qualified Bantu staff become available, white doctors and nurses are withdrawing completely from control.

There are now 38 hospitals for non-whites in the Transvaal with 6,661 beds, as compared with 5,982 beds for whites. In addition, 60 mission hospitals with 5,262 beds are subsidized by the administration, bringing the total number of beds to nearly 12,000. Many clinics are also being planned to relieve the pressure on out-patient departments.

Baragwanath Hospital, at Johannesburg, will soon have 2,500 beds for in-patients, making it the biggest hospital in the Southern Hemisphere.

This Tswana tobacco farmer relies on water from an irrigation project for a successful crop.



V.H.F. Will Give Bantu Full Radio Service

THE SOUTH AFRICAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION is changing over to the modern "Very High Frequency" system on a national basis at a cost of about \$34,000,000. The first four transmitters will be completed at the end of the year to serve the most densely populated Pretoria-Johannesburg-Klerksdorp-Vereeniging area.

Under the five-year program, 135 stations with 485 transmitters will provide service to every corner of the country. The present medium and short-wave transmission, however, will continue for 10 to 15 years side by side with frequency modulation. In time short-wave transmission for internal reception will become unnecessary.

BANTU RADIO

The Bantu of South Africa will at the same time receive a full radio service comparable with that given to whites. The present Bantu service carries programs in Zulu, South Sotho, North Sotho and Xhosa, using as an interim measure the English and Afrikaans transmitters of the S.A.B.C.

Eventually this service will be given in seven Bantu languages selected for the areas in which each particular language is most commonly used.

A full entertainment service with news broadcasts, will require a permanent staff of about 180 Bantu announcers, producers, sports commentators, journalists, artists, and clerical assistants. Already 200 Bantu part-time news correspondents are employed throughout the country.

To provide qualified personnel, the S.A.B.C. has offered scholarships at the three Bantu University Colleges for students taking a B.A. course.

UNICEF Grant Renewed

SOUTH AFRICA has renewed her contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund and her 1961 grant will be somewhat higher than that of last year.

In a recent statement, Mr. Maurice Pate, Executive Director of UNICEF, said that he had appealed to South Africa to share its relative prosperity in supporting UNICEF-assisted programs in other African countries and elsewhere. The appeal has not gone unanswered.

"Because of its relatively high degree of development," explained Mr. Pate, "the Union of South Africa has been able to invest comparatively heavy sums in public health and medical services for its population. In fact, the per capita investment in this field per unit of population is probably several times larger than that of any other country on the Continent of Africa."

Social benefits for all groups of the Union's population include old-age pensions, blind pensions, disability grants and free hospitalization for those who cannot pay.

During 1960, Mr. Pate visited thirty-one countries, including fourteen African states, in behalf of UNICEF.



The Cape Town studios of the South African Broadcasting Corporation. New studios and V.H.F. transmitters will serve the Bantu areas.

1960 POPULATION CENSUS

THE TOTAL population of South Africa has increased by 25 per cent since 1951, namely from 12,671,452 to 15,841,128, according to preliminary figures of the 1960 census recently published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics.

The number of whites rose from 2,641,689 in 1951 to a present 3,067,638—an increase of 16 per cent.

The total non-white population is now 12,773,440 comprising:

- Bantu: 10,807,809—an increase of 2,247,726 (26 per cent);
 - Coloureds: 1,488,267—an increase of 385,251 (35 per cent);
 - Asiatics: 477,414—an increase of 110,750 (30 per cent).
- Complete figures for the various provinces are—
- Transvaal: from 5,128,511 to 6,225,052
 - Cape: from 4,426,726 to 5,308,839
 - Natal: from 2,415,318 to 2,933,447
 - O.F.S.: from 1,016,570 to 1,373,790

The Bureau attributes the relatively large increase in the number of non-whites to an under-enumeration of the 1951 census, in addition to an influx of foreign-born Bantu from adjoining territories.

Johannesburg's population now stands at 1,096,541 and that of Pretoria at 420,053. The population of Welkom, the Orange Free State's gold mining center, increased by 351 per cent, bringing it to a total of 47,768.

Diet for Heart Disease?

ADOPTION by whites of a low-protein diet similar to that of the Bantu may possibly bring about a reduced death-rate from coronary heart disease, the journal of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research reports.

South African Bantu, says the report, are almost free from mortality from heart disease. Studies of the incidence of coronary among Bantu and of the various possible influencing factors suggest that the relative freedom of Bantu from coronary is primarily due to their diet and way of life.



Groote Schuur—Cecil John Rhodes' gift to the nation and the official Cape Town residence of South Africa's Prime Ministers.

The House that Rhodes Built

THE OFFICIAL residence of South Africa's Prime Ministers at Cape Town is Groote Schuur, one of the most famous and beautiful houses in the country. Surrounded by gardens covering several thousand acres on the slopes of Devil's Peak, the estate is permanently reserved for the benefit of the nation.

Groote Schuur—literally "Great Barn"—owes its name to the early settlers of the Dutch East India Company. An outpost and cattle station was established there as far back as 1657.

The famous Empire builder and diamond tycoon, Cecil John Rhodes, rebuilt and greatly enlarged the house when he bought it in 1890 from the De Smidt family, owners of the estate during the 18th and 19th centuries. To re-design the house, Mr. Rhodes used the services of the famous British architect Mr. (later Sir) Herbert Baker, who also planned the Union Buildings in Pretoria early this century.

Beautiful old furniture by Cape craftsmen was acquired regardless of expense. The hillside was planted with masses of hydrangeas and other flowers, and special care was taken to preserve the silver trees and similar indigenous Cape vegetation.

The building was destroyed by fire in 1896 but was rebuilt to an even more stately design.

Cecil Rhodes, chairman of De Beers Consolidated Mines, founder of the Chartered Company which established Rhodesia and later Prime Minister of the self-governing Cape Colony, willed his beautiful home to the nation as the Cape Town residence for Prime Ministers.

Under the legacy, the grounds are open to the public. Higher up on the slope of the mountain is Cape Town University and the Rhodes Memorial. There is also a small zoo with a collection of antelope. The National Botanical Gardens at Kirstenbosch are situated on what was originally a portion of the Groote Schuur estate.

Among the exhibits in the house are numerous personal relics of Cecil Rhodes, including his bathtub cut out of a single large marble block, his "Cape to Cairo" flag, his library with typescript translations from Roman classics, relics of the Zimbabwe ruins in Rhodesia and the Silver Elephant of Lobengula, the last of the great Matabele chiefs.

Intensive Research on Bushmen

THE KALAHARI BUSHMEN will be the most thoroughly studied group in Africa within the next five years, according to Prof. P. V. Tobias, head of the department of anatomy at the University of the Witwatersrand.

A new program of research to start this year will cover not only the medical and biological aspects, but also the Bushmen's language, culture, social structure, music, diet and environmental background.

BOOKS ABOUT BUSHMEN

Professor Tobias said that discussions in London last year to coordinate research on Kalahari Bushmen, revealed that most of the work done so far had been done by scientists from Johannesburg, with the assistance of the Nuffield Foundation and the cooperation of British and Portuguese researchers.

He added that interest in the Bushmen had grown greatly since scientists started their work in 1958, and three full-length popular books have been written.

AMATEUR EXPEDITIONS

As a result of the London talks, it is certain that more funds and personnel will be poured into these studies in the next two years. A special map of the present distribution of Bushmen tribes will be prepared as a basis for further studies of these rapidly changing palaeolithic survivors.

Professor Tobias warned, however, against the danger that the number of scientists and expeditions who go to the Kalahari could disturb the Bushmen's way of life. A "society for the prevention of unnecessary expeditions" has even been suggested, he said. The work of bona fide scientists has heretofore been obstructed by unauthorized and irresponsible expeditions.

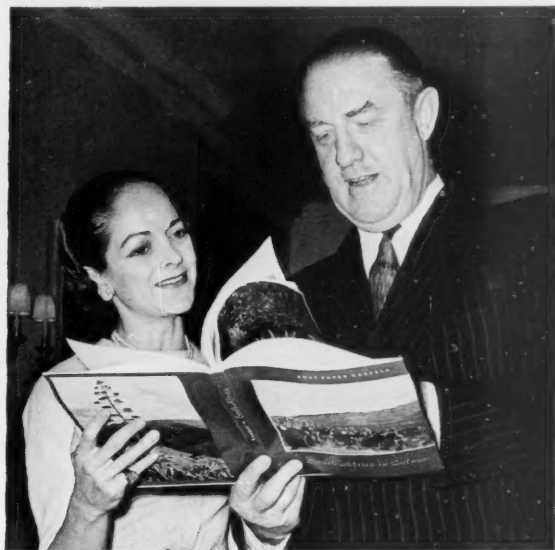


Increased interest of scientists in the primitive Bushmen of the inaccessible Kalahari is likely to make them the most thoroughly studied group in Africa.

AMBASSADOR ENTERTAINS DANCERS



Miss Nerina shares the delicacies of typical South African food and wine with Sir Harold Caccia, the British Ambassador.



Ballerina Maryon Lane enjoys looking at colorful pictures of home with Ambassador Naudé.

EIGHT very talented dancers from the Royal Ballet were treated to a sample of true South African hospitality by Ambassador and Mrs. W. C. Naudé at the Union's Embassy in Washington during December. The Naudés entertained at a noon breakfast honoring the South Africans in the famous British dance troupe.

Prima Ballerina Nadia Nerina, who has won the hearts of ballet fans from Moscow to San Francisco, was welcomed to the Embassy with a large basket of South African flowers, including proteas, which were flown over for the occasion. Besides Miss Nerina and her husband Charles Gordon, other members of the corps de ballet present at the reception were Deanne

Bergsma, Jacqueline Daryl, Petrus Bosman, Maryon Lane and her husband David Blair. Appearances in the ballet being performed that day kept Monica Mason and Vyvyan Lorraine from attending.

Dr. Naudé presented each of his guests with a colourful book on the Union as a memento of their visit to the Embassy.

In January, the Royal Ballet (formerly Sadler's Wells) wound up its tour of major United States and Canadian cities. But the Ambassador's guests will carry back with them to London the memory of their trip to Washington and their most cordial reception by the Union's representative there.

Film Wins Canadian Award

"THE FACE OF SOUTH AFRICA" has been awarded first prize in the general section of the Sixth International Documentary Film Festival of Canada, held in Yorkton, Saskatchewan. It competed with films from fourteen other countries.

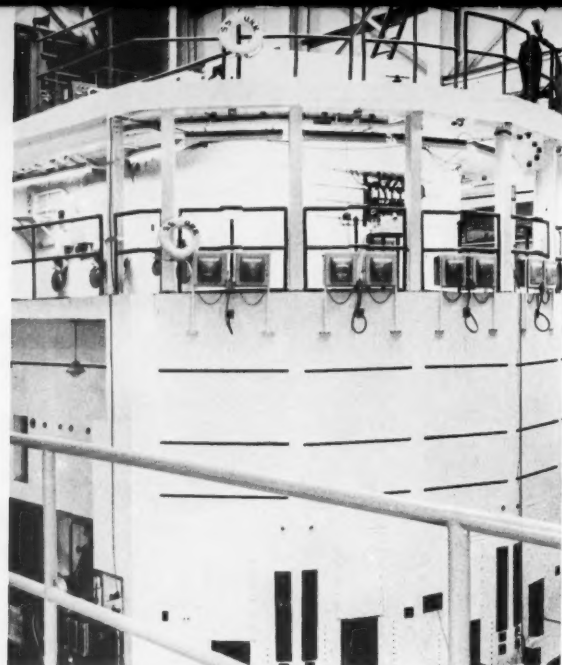
This film, directed for the South African Information Service by Raymond Hancock of S.A. Screen Productions, was made with the cooperation of the South African press, which contributed photographs for the film.

By clever use of the camera, a moving image was composed of South Africans, from youth to old age, at work and play, in joy and sorrow.

The film is now being shown on television for American audiences.

Some South African faces as depicted in "The Face of South Africa," a new Information Service film.





The Pretoria reactor will be of the same type as this light-water moderated tank reactor at Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

Atom Scientists Meet

WASHINGTON was the scene of a conference of top South African scientists and engineers in December, when the director of the S.A. Atomic Energy Board, Dr. A. J. A. Roux, and five senior members of his staff met to co-ordinate plans for the new atomic reactor to be erected near Pretoria.

They were joined by members of the South African firm of Roberts Construction Co., which has the \$3,000,000-contract to build the facilities, and six engineers from the Union who have been working at the offices of Allis-Chalmers Co., where the South African reactor is being designed. (See SCOPE, June-July 1960.)

LEUKEMIA RESEARCH

TESTS conducted by the Atomic Energy Board in Pretoria may give clues to help doctors treat leukemia—cancer of the blood. The results of these tests, released in the Board's annual report, describe the effect of radiation on the bone marrow of mice.

Since blood is created—in both human and animals—by bone marrow, the scientists hoped to replace the diseased tissue with healthy normal bone marrow which would in turn manufacture non-malignant blood.

Healthy experimental mice were subjected to extreme doses of radio-active phosphorus, which was found to destroy their bone marrow completely. Immediately, transplants of normal bone marrow were made. The mice survived.

Scientists are now trying to breed a colony of leukemic mice in order to determine if diseased tissue can be treated as effectively through radiation and marrow transplants. If they succeed, the method may point a way towards curing the disease among humans.

Safety for Swimmers: Shark Barriers

A WALL of air bubbles, once acclaimed as a shark barrier, has been proved ineffective during experiments at Durban's Marine Biological Research Institute. The director of the Institute, Dr. David Davies, revealed recently that, although two young sharks were checked by the experimental "wall" under normal conditions, they succeeded every time when enticed to break through the wall.

According to Dr. Davies, the wall was formed by pumping air at high pressure through a perforated pipe embedded in the sea. Other experiments, using sonic and super-sonic waves, are also in progress.

In January, Dr. Davies attended a world conference on shark research at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. Afterwards, he and Prof. Perry Gilbert, one of America's leading shark experts, travelled to the Bahamas for work in that area.

ELECTRICAL BARRIERS

Research in controlling sharks by electrical barriers will soon be carried a step further with the completion of a special tank at the Oceanographic Research Station, Durban. Tests, previously conducted at St. Lucia Bay on Natal's North Coast, were abandoned because of inadequate facilities.

Because of work carried out there and on the coasts of North America and Morocco, as well as by the Russians in the Baltic, experts believe that electrical barriers will be effective in controlling sharks off the Natal Coast.

TREATMENT OF VICTIMS

The Government may assist financially in extending the shark-net system, used at Durban, to almost every popular resort on Natal's South Coast.

One of the foremost tasks facing the researchers at the Marine Biological Institute was to discover why some shark victims with relatively minor injuries died, while others with huge wounds survived.

Working on the theory that shock is a major factor in the recovery of the victim, a revolutionary new method of treatment has been formulated. Accordingly, the Institute recommended that persons bitten by sharks be kept on the beach for twenty or thirty minutes while adequate treatment for shock is administered. This method has already been used with remarkable success.

Research seems to indicate that failure to treat the patient for shock on the beach is responsible for a large percentage of the deaths. Subsequent hospital and surgical procedures are, of course, important, but their effectiveness largely depends upon the administration of proper emergency measures.





These seine fishermen, hauling in their catch on the Durban beachfront, provide an unusual study in reflection at the twilight calm.

Flower Exhibition

THE BIGGEST floral exhibition ever staged by a single organization will be a highlight of this year's Rand Easter Show, beginning March 23rd.

Sponsored by the Johannesburg City Council, the exhibition will be organized in three sections. The first will feature a display of over 40,000 bulbs. The second section will be an informal woodland scene and the third a display of tropical plants.

A steel pavilion is being erected to house the floral exhibition in the vacant space between those of the Chamber of Mines and the United Kingdom. Displays from Holland, Britain and Israel will be specially featured in addition to representative flora from other parts of the world.

Many of the plants and bulbs for the show have already arrived in South Africa and are being kept in cold-storage.

ZOO NEWS

JEWELLED cages for birds, an "Old MacDonald's Farm" for children, and an assortment of Australian fauna in their natural settings are all part of improvements to be made this year in the Johannesburg Zoo.

The zoo's curator, Mr. A. H. Lambrechts, is leaving in August for a zoo in Sydney, where he hopes to barter a collection of surplus buck and other South African animals for prize Australian specimens. As a result of his visit, he hopes to set up displays of kaola bears playing in bluegums, a kookaburra and at least one platypus for visitors to the Johannesburg Zoo.

In the opinion of Johannesburg's Director of Parks, "there are far too many city children who have never enjoyed the delights, smells and enchantments of an ordinary farmyard, who have never seen a baby calf or foal suckling from its mother or cuddled the soft coat of a baby lamb." To remedy this, the zoo will lay out a typical farmyard with stables, pens, a wagon, rakes, hoes and even a blacksmith's anvil. There the children will be able to play with baby lambs, goats, calves and foals.

The zoo will also build six "jewel cages" where the more beautiful birds can be watched at the closest possible quarters through armored glass.

Rock Lobsters for U. S. Tables

ROCK lobster tails have become one of the Union's most important exports to the United States. In 1959, South Africa shipped \$8,400,000 worth of rock lobsters to U.S. consumers—an increase over 1958 shipments of \$2,800,000. Only unprocessed wool and semi-precious and industrial gems ranked higher in value.

The latest edition of the "South African Fishing Industry Handbook and Buyers Guide" reports that over 3,500 tons of the Union's rock lobsters were sold in American markets—1,500 tons more than in the previous year. The increase was achieved in spite of competition from thirty-one other countries producing a similar product.

The total catch for the whole fishing industry in the Union and South West Africa during 1959 was 800,000 tons—representing earnings of about \$56,000,000.



Tempting broiled South African rock lobster tails would be a credit to the chef in any family. Recipes for easy, exciting and economical ways to prepare these delicacies may be obtained from the S.A. Rock Lobster Service Assn., 70 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.



Nature has painted the Caledon Valley in lavish colors, the sudden gold of the rock leaping out of the green of willows and grasses.

The Free State's "Golden Gate"

THE CAPE has its Garden Route, Transvaal its distinctive bushveld and Natal the mighty Drakensberg Mountains, but you have only to see the Caledon Valley to realize that Nature was in no way neglectful of the Orange Free State.

Looking out over the lush green valley grass to the myriad colors in the sandstone hills, it is easy to understand why the area is called the "Golden Gate." Willows trail their weeping

fronds in quiet streams and tall poplars point toward the hill-tops where rainwater has left the history of its downward course in vivid stains. Above it all floats the ancient blue of the sky, graced—as it has been for millions of years—by fleece-white clouds.

Three rock formations of the once vast Stormberg System have produced the hills of the Caledon Valley. Thin layers of "Drakensberg lava" form a black volcanic crust to protect the layer of "Cave sandstone" below from the stripping effect of the elements. The sandstone stratum, often 300 feet thick, exhibits varying shades of yellow and cream. Sometimes it is blue, pink or even deep red. These two layers rest on the "Red Beds" composed of red and purple mudstone, sandstone and shale.

Many of the precipices are undercut at the base to form shallow depressions from which Cave sandstone takes its name. The walls of some of these rock shelters are decorated with remarkably well-preserved Bushman paintings.

The golden hills and impressive buttresses of the Caledon Valley have been carved out by millennia of erosion. Tricking waters are even now stripping the rock and eating their way into the less resistant core. But these hills, as if aware that their reign will not be infinite, stand erect and proud in their resplendent colors.

In the distance, far to the west, is the flat Free State veld, all that remains of what were once hills of similar beauty. Aeons hence, the now formidable hills of the Caledon Valley will have been reduced to the even horizon-line of the ancient veld.

"Earth is here so kind, that just tickle her with a hoe and she laughs with harvest."



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